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SANTA FE REPUBLICAN.

DEVOTED TO SCIENCE, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, THE EARLIEST NEWS FROM THE UNITED STATES AND THE GENERAL MOVEMENTS [illegible]MY.

"We Die but Never Surrender."

By Hovey & Davies.] SANTA FE, N. M., APRIL 2, 1848. [Vol. I—Number 24.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

The Republican will be published every Friday, at the Low Price of *two dollars* for the term of SIX MONTHS; payments invariably in advance—no subscription for less than three months.

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From the N. O Picayune.

Late from Mexico.

The schooner Portia, Capt. Wakeman, arrived here on Sunday afternoon, having sailed from Vera Cruz on the 1st inst. The news by this arrival is very important, and first of all, the story of Santa Anna's being at the head of 18,000 men, and threatening and overwhelming Congress, and the depatch of Gen. Worth to Queretaro to protect Congress---all turns out to be mere moonshine; no more authentic than Gen Scott's famous entry into Mexico in the middle of July last A gentleman thoroughly conversant with Mexican affairs, who came passenger on the Portia, assures us that from the best information he could obtain, he is satisfied that in place of being in command of eighteen thousand men, Santa Anna has not eighteen hundred, nor even a hundred and eighty followers

Gen. Anaya was elected President of Mexico on the 11th ult. He has once before been President. His present term of office extends only to the 8th of January next He is known to be in favor of peace. In forming his cabinet he continued Mora y Villamil in the war department, and made Pena y Pena, like the President, his Secretary of State. The whole administration is in favor of an honorable peace, and one of its first acts was to despatch a commissioner to the city of Mexico to reopen negotiations with Mr Trist The commissioners were Senors Couto, Aristian and Cuevas and Gen. Rincon, the first two having been on the former commission Mr. Trist's power had been revoked prior to the arrival of the commissioners, and Gen. Scott possessed no power to treat with them, it is presumed they were referred to our government at Washington

The next most important intelligence by this arrival is the reported arrest of Gen. Worth, Gen. Pillow and Lieut Col Duncan by General Scott. The verbal report is that letters written by these gentlemen reflecting upon the comander-in-chief have fallen into his possession, upon which he at once arrested them.

Inaugural Address of President Anaya ---*Sires Deputies*---I come to fulfill your wishes, taking in charge the Supreme Executive power of the Union, for the short space of time that will elapse until the next constitutional period arrives. If the days be few, the difficulties present themselves numerous and appalling. The great misfortune of our land is the sentiment that exclusively occupies the minds of all who know the meaning of the sacred word country.

In such circumstances, without the powerful concurrence of the nation, no Government can undertake its defence It belongs alone to the Executive power to unite all efforts, direct them according to the national will, and remove all obstacles that disconfidence has hitherto thrown in the way.

With the decision of an ancient servant of the country, I have sworn not to omit a single effort, nor to spare the most costly sacrifices in endeavoring to prove myself worthy of the confidence reposed in me by the national representation. To doubt of the co-operation of the Mexican people, would be to doubt of that valor and those high virtues which emancipated the country, which, though disheartened and led astray by twenty-five years of dissension, are producing even yet so many and such sublime sacrifices.

I declare that in the fulfilment of my oath just taken "of respecting and causing to be respected the fundamental institutions," I will in accordance both with my duty and my profound conviction. The federal system is the only one calculated to save the people in a situation so dangerous as ours. The Government relies upon the co-operation of the States, their good sense, and tried love of liberty and order. It will keep in harmony with them, for their efforts (the heroic capital of the Republic being lost) are those that now must save us

In a situation such as ours, individual privations are inevitable; the Government far from increasing, will endeavor to lessen them as much as lays in its power. The security of persons and properties will be sacred, taxes will be exactad proportionally, and the amount thereof distributed with honesty and economy

It is the duty of Congress, who also knows our necessities, to promulgate such wise laws as the country requires, and to diffuse life and encouragement throughout the Republic I will be the first to comply with them, striving above all to unite all the private efforts in the grand object, the salvation of our independence

Without being deluded as to our situation, on the contrary fully aware and overwhelmed with its difficulties, and ready to face new misfortunes, if such be our destiny I have come to this place with the firm resolution never to seal the dishonor of my native land. God alone can look into the future as to public men, it is sufficient that they know their duty and fulfill it.

From the Rio Grande.

There have been several arrivals since our last (says the N O Picayune,) from the Rio Grande, by which we have received the Matamoras Flag of the 4th inst.

Patrick Duffy, a private in the 10th Infantry, was shot recently while attempting to "run the guard" with two other soldiers.

We have conversed freely with a distinguished officer who has for a long time been on the line of the Rio Grande and has just returned. He tells us that there were rumors that the Mexicans designed to take the advantage of General Taylor's absence to make a descent upon Saltillo, Tuhe line to the Rio Grande. He had been assured by an intelligent man that Gen Filosola was in command of a large force at San Luis---either ten thousand men, while Minon had two thousand cavalry near at hand operating with him. The rumored purpose of the Mexicans was for Minon to come out by the Linares pass to Cina, while with the main body of his troops Filosola should fall upon Saltillo. Our informant says that in the departure of Gen. Taylor, the Mexicans feel as if our whole army had left town, such was the terror of his name among them Inclined as they are to strike a blow in his absence, he still thinks they have no such army in the field as that above named; and even if it be so, it will be impossible to surprise Gen Wool, who is ever on the alert He has no doubt that any attack upon Gen. Wool would prove disastrous to the Mexicans.

From Vera Cruz.

Attack upon the Train—Fight between the Mounted Rifle Corps and Mexican Lancers.

The ship Tahmaroo brought to New Orleins dates of the 8th inst., from Vera Cruz

The train which left Vera Cruz on the 3d inst., was attacked near Santa Fe, by a large guerrilla force.

Capt Ruff's company of mounted riflemen, under command of 1st Lieut. Walker, was thrown seven miles in rear of the main body of the wagon train: about 9 o'clock, word was sent back that a guerrilla party at Santa Fe, had captured some of the packs scattered along the road.—Lieut. W., leaving ten riflemen, with some wagons, immediately moved up to Santa Fe, where he found the guerrillas drawn up. One statement makes them 400 strong, another 250.

They were charged by the riflemen, and they scattered, keeping up a random and destructive fire upon Lieut. Walker's little party of thirty men.

Lieut. W. posted himself in a ravine, and kept the guerrillas at a respectful distance, until he obtained aid from Vera Cruz. It was reported that Lieut. Walker, was killed; a late despatch contradicts the rumor. A letter written after the engagement, says:

"Here we are—we have lost about 300 pack mules—one hundred thousand dollars worth of property.

"The guerillas attacked us at 1 o'clock, we have lost about ten men out of thirty under Lieut. Walker of the rifles. He was obliged to dismount his men in an open prairie, for at the first fire seventeen horses broke from under their riders. Thirty men were not enough to protect a million worth of property. Yours, &c.,

G N

The assistance sent by Gen. Twiggs saved Walker's command from being cut to pieces.

Some of the merchants who suffered from the loss of mules taken by the robbers, left Vera Cruz for Orizaba, or Cordovia, to enter into an arrangement with them.

The steamer Southerner has been seized by the custom house authorities of Tlacotalpan for having a quantity of powder concealed on board.

The Free American contains the following:

"The Trety of Peace Signed.—In a letter received by us yesterday, from our correspondent at Jalapa, he informs us that an individual holding a high station in the American army, and whose assertions deserves entire credit, said publicly, and without the least reserve, that from letters received at Jalapa from Puebla, on the first inst., it was positively known that a treaty of peace had been signed in Mexico. On being told that it was strange that this should be the case, as Mr. Trist had no power to sign such a treaty, he answered that Gen. Scott had taken it upon his own responsibility to sign the treaty, in consequence of which the treaty had been sent to Queretaro for the approbation of the Mexican Government."

This report of a treaty of peace is not credited in Vera Cruz.—*St. Louis Organ.*

From the N. O Picayune

President's Message.

We shall merely condense into a narrow space, for the convenience of those who may not be accustomed to read documents of such length, and in order to present in a compact form the position of the Executive towards the great question of the day, that portion of it which treats of Mexican affairs.

The historical part of the message is confined to the period of time during which hostilities actually prevailed, and almost exclusively to what has transpired since the adjournment of the last Congress.—The President contents himself with what he has heretofore written respecting the origin of hostilities, and insisting upon the truth of the declaration of the act of Congress of May 13, 1846, that war existed by "the act of the Republic of Mexico," proceeds to give a narrative of what has been done since then, both by the army and diplomatic agents, in prosecution of the great object of obtaining an honorable and permanent peace.

Shortly after the adjournment of the last Congress, upon the receipt of the intelligence of the great victory of Buena Vista and the fall of Vera Cruz, Mr. Polk imagined the time propitious for seeking to renew negotiations for peace. For this purpose Mr. Trist was despatched to the headquarters of the army, with full power to negotiate a peace, the terms of which had been prepared for him at Washington City. Mr. Trist, it appears, had no power to interfere with the operations of the army.

Before Mr. Trist reached Gen. Scott's headquarters: the battle of Cerro Gordo had been fought. Soon afterwards his errand was made known to the Mexican Government, but no notice was taken of him before the army marched from Puebla upon the capital.

After the battle of Churubusco and Contreras, the Mexican authorities indicated a desire to treat, but this Mr. Polk thinks was a rue to gain time for Santa Anna to recover from the effect of those sanguinary engagements.]

By the terms of the treaty prepared for Mr. Trist, by the Secretary of State, he "was authorized to agree to the establishment of the Rio Grande as a boundary, from its entrance into the Gulf to its intersection with the southern boundary of N. Mexico, in latitude about 32 degrees N.; and to obtain a cession to the U. States of the provinces of New Mexico and the Californias, and the privilege of the right of way across the Ithmus of Tehuantepec. The boundary of the Rio Grande, and the cession to the United States of N. Mexico and Upper California, constituted an ultimatum which our commissioner was under no circumstances to yield."

The Mexican commissioners "required the United States to dismember Texas by surrendering to Mexico that part of the territory of that State lying between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, included within her limits by her laws when she was an independent Republic, and when she was annexed to the United States and admitted by Congress as one of the States of the Union. It contained no provision for the payment by Mexico of the just claims of our citizens. It required indemnity to Mexican citizens for injuries they may have sustained by our troops in the prosecution of the war. It demanded the right for Mexico to levy and collect the Mexican tarriff of duties on goods imported into her ports while in our military occupation during the war, and the owners of which had paid to officers of the U. S. the military contributions which had been levied upon them; and it offered to cede to the United States, for a pecuniary consideration, that part of Upper California lying north of 37 degrees."

The convention of commissioners charged by their respective governments with such incompatible restrictions of course ended in nothing. The President argues that Cogress must have contemplated the acquisition of territory in the passage of the "Three Million Bill." He contends, moreover, that the question of acquisition and indemnity are synonymous, in as much as Mexico cannot pay in money even the claims for spoilations already settled by treaty.

After the breaking up of the conference our armies entered the city of Mexico in triumph. With the last mission of Mr. Trist, all overtures for peace on our part ceased forever—though the President still holds himself in readiness to receive and consider propositions from Mexico.

What now ought to be considered a proper indemnity the President does not say. But he insists that we should "secure and render available the conquests which we have already made; and that, with this view, we should hold and occu-

[Concluded on fourth page]

THE REPUBLICAN.

Tuesday, April 4, 1848.

Age[illegible]

The following perso[illegible]ur Agent at the several places me[illegible]ceive subscribers:

Taos—Charles B[illegible]
Rio Arriba—Antonio M. Trujillo;
San Miguel—Senaty Quintana;
Santa Ana—Diego Aragon;
Rio Abajo—Fransisco Sarracino.

JUST PUBLISHED.—*Laws passed by the General Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico.* For sale at this office—price one dollar.

☞ The murderers of a young volunteer, who was lately killed at Socoro, have been arrested and will receive their just punishment.

☞ Mr. St. Vrain and party, left here for the U. S. on Suday, the 2d inst.

OUTRAGEOUS.—We understand that a party of Americans, who left this place for Taos on one day last week, most barbarously, and without the least provocation, murdered an old Mexican by shooting him dead in front of his own house, in a small town a few miles from this city, and then beating his two sons in a most horrible manner. We understand that it was done by some two or three soldiers, belonging to Major Reynolds' command. Such conduct should not be suffered, and we trust that justice will be done. Col. Newby immediately sent an order, odering them to be arrested. This is not the first outrage that has been committed upon poor and innocent Mexicans, but we hope it will be the last.

MARRIAGES.—During the past six months, there have been several Americans *married* in Santa Fe and its vicinity, which proves that we have not only captured this country, and holding it by conquest, but are capturing the *black eyed Senoritas* and holding them likewise, by *conquest*. May the young dulcimas prove to be a capture worthy of holding, which we believe they will.

☞ Why don't some industrious and enterprizing Americans, who are acquainted with minerology, explore the mines of this country, we think, according to the information from various and authentic sources, that there is a fine prospect.

Volume Second.

This number closes the first volume of our little sheet, (*the Santa Fe Republican.*) The paper will hereafter be published, and all business in the office will be conducted by OLIVER P. HOVEY—his former partner, (Mr. E. T. DAVIES) having withdrawn.

We feel disposed to return our thanks to our patrons, for the patronage we have received from them; by their assistance—our own industry and the blessing of a kind Providence, we have been enabled to live up to the presnt time, although in a pecuiary point of view, we have not made the advancement which we have desired to make and which we could have made provided we had received what we have earned and what is due to us.

We are rejoiced to witness the unparalled improvement of Santa Fe, and the Territory of N. Mexico, and congratulate our readers in view of what we shall ultimately realize by our industry and perseverence, and every person possessed of common sense, that feels any interest in the welfare of this country, we hope will lend us a hand, as there could be nothing of more importance, and beneficial in shedding light and knowledge throughout the Territory than a newspaper.

Therefore, we have now every reason, to cherish fond hopes in regard to our future prospects.

Major Reynolds is now in command at Taos. Lt. Col. Boyakin at Albuquerque, and Major Donelson at Los Vegas.

Indian Depredations.

By "ORDER No. 22," which appers in today's paper, it will be seen that a lamentable state of things at present, exists in the Territory. The Indians are daily becoming more and more daring, while their bands are multiplying both in numbers and frequency, so rapidly, that they literally, almost cover the frontiers—Moving and manœuvering, with exceeding elacrity and sagacity—perfectly familiar with every inch of the country; strong in numbers, and possessing a peculiar talent for predatary warfare, their incursons are frequent, daring and almost invariably successful. And far are they from being satisfied with booty merely. Not content with the thousands of cattle, horses, mules and sheep which they daily succeed in driving off, their incursions are frequently, in fact generally, marked by some one or more atrocious murders upon the defenceless inhabitants, or by making women and children prisoners, whose bondage has no period but that of death. Such is the state of things now existing in this Territory, and such are the horrors that the peaceable Mexicans (and frequently American,) inhabitants are compelled to suffer. Compelled to suffer, we say, because the commandant of the department, though ardently desirous above all things, of active service and full protection of the Territory and people over whose interests he holds the position of guardian, finds himself, purely from want of the proper force, utterly unable to afford the least assistance—and this too, under the most aggravating circumstances possible. Never were towns garrisoned by better disciplined forces, and never did men burn with greater ardor for an encounter with the enmy, than those now posted on the frontiers, yet the Indians can, with the greatest possible audacity, come within four miles of the garrison at Las Vegas as they did but three days ago, and within a mile and a half only of Albuquerque, almost under the very noses of the troops, as but a short time since, murder and take prisoners, and drive off thousands of stock; still the troops are powerless, for being on foot, they have scarcely moved a hundred yards, before the Indians, on their fleet horses, have accomplished their object—are out of sight, while of course, pursuit is worse than folly.

Col. NEWBY, the able head of the Department, has under these circumstances, resorted to the only means in his power, to alleviate the distress. In the first place, convinced that he is not possessed of authority to mount his infantry, he has sent, by the first opportunity, to Washington, either for an additional mounted force or an order to mount a portion of the foot forces now here; to take those positions on the frontier that would have been occupied by the cavalry ordered to Chihuahua. In addition to this, as the only remaining means, and the sole means, of speedy relief, he has authorized the Mexicans to organize as they may think proper, in bands for their own self defence, and for facilitating this object, he has ordered all the arms taken from them during the revolution last year, to be delivered to their proper owners. Col. NEWBY has done and will do, everything that lies within the power of an able military man, and certainly, none are better qualified than he, to occupy the responsible station that he now holds.

We are heartily grieved that this distressing state of things exists in New Mexico, particularly, as in all other matters concerning the department, the desires of all well-wishers could not be better realized. Never has better order prevailed throughout the whole extent of the Territory, and we further venture to say, that no set of towns occupied by troops, we care not whither they are looked for, can boast of better order, greater discipline, and a better feeling among all classes, soldiers and citizens, Americans and Mexicans, than now characterizes the towns of New Mexico. The greatest possible harmony reigns between the civil and military authorities, the only matter of contention between them being which shall most assist the other in enforcing justice and carrying out the better ends of power. And while the soldiers and citizens thus hold a brotherly intercourse—each exerting himself for the best, prosperity is assuming her superiority in every quarter, and for the riotous noise of the grog-shop is substituted the busy hum of industry and the uniform tramp of the well disciplined soldier.

In conclusion, we would call the particular attention of all to the last paragraph of the order, and advise those who have heretofore been engaged in trade with the Comanches, to be more prudent. The punishment for a violation, we are certain, will be both summary and severe.

COURT MARTIAL.—There has been in session for some time, a Court Martial. There has been several important cases before the Court.

We understand that there is to be an expedition soon to start against the Navijoes, if so, it shows that Col. Newby is not behind hand when an opportunity affords him, if he goes, it is not to make peace with them, but to give them a good flogging which they richly deserve for their manny depredations.

News from the South.

We understand from Mr. Jewell, a gentleman who arrived here on Sunday, from *El* Paso, that Gen. Price had taken Chihuahua without firing a gun. Mr. J. left *El* Paso about the 24th of March, and says some Mexicans had just arrived from Chihuahua, who stated that Maj. Walker, with his battalion, entered the city some three days in advance of the General and his command, that some two hours previous to his entering the city, Gov. Trias, Gen. Urrea, and Gov. Armijo had fled from the city with some two or three hundred regulars of the Mexican Army. Maj. W. immediately started an express back to Gen. Price, and with his command, went in pursuit of the party that had fled before him. The Mexicans stated that he had come upon the party and made them all prisoners, and was on his return to Chihuahua. Gen. Price will undoubtedly make that place his head quarters until he has reinforcements, and further instructions from Washington. All the commissary trains had passed *El* Paso, and the company left there for their protection had also left. It seems that Urrea and Trias had been making strong efforts to raise a sufficient force to protect the city, but did not succeed.

Col. Newby.

This gentlemanly officer, now commanding at this Post, has for some several days been confined to his room by indisposition, but we are happy to see him now recovering, and hope he may again, in a few days, resume his former station—As an officer and a commander, New Mexico has never seen his equals; never has there been such good order, discipline and health among the troops as there is at present, not only him, but Adjutant Snyder, and every officer in his regiment are deserving of much credit for their gentlemanly and military conduct, and as for the soldiers. they speak here for them selves, as they have done throughout Mexico. Could this regiment be mounted, we think there would be an immediate stop put to so many Indian depredations on the frontier. We understand that there has been a petition sent on to Washington to that effect, we trust that it may be granted, for never was there a regiment more anxious for some show for a fight than they are.

THE MAIL.—Mr. Fisher, an old and celebrated mountaineer, arrived here from the U. S. with the mail, on the 22d inst. The news brought by him, is of no importance; there is considerable excitement in regard to the next Presidental election. Nothing had been done by Congress worthy of notice. Gen. Scott had been withdrawn from Mexico. Gen. Worth, who has been under arrest for some time has been dismissed by the President, and will be left in command at Mexico during the absence of Gen. Scott. Gen Taylor was in the U. States. Anava was elected President of Mexico. The Mexican Congress is now in sesion. It is supposed that the enemy were preparing a San Luis Potosi for making an attack upon our line, so as to take advantage of the absence of Taylor.

By the last mail, we received a large number of exchanges, from which we have extracted the principal news which can be found on our first page.

VOX POPULI.—Among our last exchanges, we received two numbers of this paper, printed in the city of Lowell, Mass. It is a fine printed sheet—edited by a fine man, and his patrons are of the "*very fine class*," but what is more, one his former apprentices, (one of the publishers of the Santa Fe Republican) has become a "*very fine man*" also,

We hope, for old acquaintence sake, and in consideration of the foregoing facts, we will continue to receive this sheet, and trust we may at last be recognized by the editor, after an absence of four years.

OUR PAPER.—This is the last number of this volume, but by the fifteenth of April, we shall issue a new prospectus for a semi-monthly paper, to be enlarged and printed in the same style and form as this. We trust that the patronage heretofore extended to us will continue.

All communications, from different points, shall have their proper place in our columns.—We hope, and pray, that the mercantile portion of this city, will study their own interest, and hand in their advertisments by the 12th of April. Our sole attention will be devoted to the paper and the Government Printing.

☞ Persons who have been in the habit of borrowing our exchanges will do us a particular favor to return them immediately, to this office, and take out fresh and later numbers.

Messrs. Cary and Quinn, are doing a smashing business at Taos, and we would advise all in that vicinity to call on them if they want to make good purchases, as they have a fine stock and are selling cheap.

There will be another party leave for the States, on or before the 20th of April.

We hope to hear from our correspondent at Mann's Fort in a few days. We wish him to give us a history of the masacre, and other important news.

THE WEATHER.—For the last few days the weather has been quite unpleasant, owing to severe storong winds, which have kept the city completely smoothered with dust.

Col. GILPIN is now at the Moro, and will in a few days, start on a trip to the Comanche country, with a part of his command. He has with him some twenty mountaineers, and there is no doubt but that he will whip out the Comanches should he meet with them. His object is to clear them from the country. He left at Mann's Fort, one company.

☞ We understand from a gentleman lately from El Paso, that Mr Skinner, who was some time since confined in Chihualua as a prisoner, had escaped the third time and had been retaken, that he had on one occasion, broken his parole, and was now placed in close confinement.

☞ We look forward for the time to come when merchants from the States will arrive with new stocks of goods, for business is getting quite dull here.

☞ A Duchman once wanted to wed a widow, and his manner of making known his intention was as follows: "If you is contented to get a better for a worse, to be happy for a miserable, and if you smoke and drink ale, I shall take you for no better and much worse." Upon which the lady said, "Yaw."

We understand that a young volunteer had accidentally shot himself a few d[illegible] since in *El* Paso, in a drunken frolic.

☞ Stiling, who lost his hand and arm by accidental discharge of a cannon, in Januu[illegible] last, is to have the deficiency supplied by a s[illegible] hand and arm. We were shown this ingeni[illegible] instrument on yesterday, it is nearly comple[illegible] it was planned and constructed by Mr. C. H[illegible] Buercklin, of Co. G Ills. Ret., a young ma[illegible] rare mechanical acquirements.

Head Quarters, 9th Military Departm[illegible]
Santa Fe, N. M., Mach 27, 1[illegible]

ORDER—
No. 22.

The Colonel Commanding is deeply pa[illegible] at the intelligence which he daily receives of frequent outrages, committed upon the per[illegible] and property of the peaceable inhabitants of [illegible] Territory by the Navijoes, Apaches and o[illegible] tribes of Indians, whose incursions are as [illegible]lent and devastating as they are frequen[illegible] daring.

This painful feeling, not a little enhanc[illegible] the fact, that three-fourths of the force re[illegible]ing in this Department are Infantry, and a[illegible]terly powerless against the rapid moveme[illegible] mounted men, who are familiar with ever[illegible] of the country; and that, in consequenc[illegible] garrisons are compelled to sit still, while m[illegible] and robbery is committed under their very [illegible]

In consideration of these circumstance[illegible] as the only means of protection remaining, ordered that the Mexican inhabitants of this [illegible]partment, be authorized to arm and equip the[illegible]selves—organize in parties or bands, and h[illegible] themselves in readiness to repel all incursions a[illegible] to recover the property that may have been tak[illegible] from them by the Indians, and to facilitate them in this, it is further ordered, that all persons, who have arms in their possession taken from Mexicans during the last year, will imediately, on application, return them to their proper owners.

It having been understood, that some of the inhabitants of this Territory, are in the habit of trading, and holding intercourse with the Comanches, and other tribes, openly at war with the United States.

It is ordered that all persons so trading or holding intercourse forthwith desist; and such as may hereafter offend in this particular, will be punished with the severest penalties inflicted upon those giving aid and comfort to the enemy. By order of

Col. E. W B. NEWBY.

WM. H. SNYDER, Adjutant.

EL REPUBLICANO.

Semanario de Santa Fe.

Dedicado a las Ciencias, Literatura, Agricultura, noticias recientes de los Estados Unidos y a los movimientos generales de los Ejercitos.

"MORIMOS PERO NO NOS RENDIMOS."

Tmo I.] Por HOVEY y DAVIES. [No. [illegible]

Martes, Abril 4, 1848.

☞ Necesitamos un traductor competente por esta Gazeta. Los que son competentes no deben apliguar. Un sudo liberal estara pagado.

☞ Los Apaches son cerca las Vegas y estan molestando mucho a la gente.

☞ Las novedades de los E-Unidos por el ultimo correo no son importantes.

En el presente numero concluyen los trabajos del Semestre a que nos comprometimos en nuestro Prospecto. El Publico y nuestros Suscritores se serviran disimular los errores que hayamos cometido en lo incorrepto del lenguage por falta tipocraficas que no estuvo en nuestro alcance escusar por que somos principiando a comprender el idioma.

Muy pronto despacharemos otro Prospecto para un segundo semestre en el que sera mejor servido el Publico; en el esplicaremos el programa que nos proponemos seguir, las materias que trateros en el, el tamano que ha de contener el periodico, si ha de salir semanario o quincenario y el importe por que se ha de recivir por los que desean imponerse de el.

Deseamos que con este aviso se preparen muchos para suscribirse, pues los mas recursos que se nos presente para ayudar nuestros nos daran mayor amplitud para proveer la oficina de los brazos que nesesite a estos trabajos lo mejor arreglado posible.—*E E.*

Ayer [illegible] Paso un comerciante quien [illegible] la noticias siguientes, Que an[illegible] el de aquel lugar vate: bian [illegible] el mayor Walker havi-ntrado Chihuahua con su Batallon sia esistencia y que sin detenerse nada havia seguido para dar alcanse al Gobernador que hiva hullendo. Ignorase la causa que se le pretendia dar. Walker seria por haberse [illegible] prisioneros Americanos que tenia en aquella Ciudad, y que los conservan tales prisioneros no obrante ayudado en sus negocios comerciales [illegible] fueron tomados. El General Price tres dias despues a Chihuahua que [illegible], no sabemos si habra permaneciendo ocupando la ciudad o las disposiciones que habra tomado. Esperamos con impaciencia por momentos un correo oficial de relacion de los sucesos que hna [illegible] circunstanciadamente.

[illegible] principios de la semana pasada fue [illegible] su propia casa [illegible] ciudadano Rio [illegible] que segun [illegible] la noticia los autores de tamana maldad fueron [illegible] Americanos: se ha despachado requisitorias para que sean aprendidos, y si [illegible] encontrase, los tribunales conoceran de su causa y pasaran sobre ellos la cuchilla de la ley si su delito alla los [illegible].

☞ Tenemos esperanzas que nuestros amigos mexicanos nos ayudaran con sus contribuciones a nuestro periodico por los meses que vienen.

☞ *El* Congreso de los E. Unidos pendiente su presente asamblea sin duda tomaran medidas de agregar este territorio a nuestra confederacion y establecer y mantendran un gobierno Civil que gozaran todos los privilegios y poderes que dara nuestra Constitucion y Leyes.

Una asamblea de los ciudadanos de Mamoros mejicanos, americanos y de todas otras naciones se juntaron para tomar medidas para establecer instituciones para la educacion de los jovenes. Tenemos justo en noticiar este hecho, es honorable en nuestra nacion que tenemos deceos que por donde quiera que nuestro comercio o armas entienden que la gente estaran instruidas y cultivadas.

☞ Las que siguen son las mas ultimas noticias que tenemos con el ultimo correo.—El Basque Portia llego a nuevo orleans el ultimo de vera-cruz.—El cuento que tenian de Santa-Anna que tuvo con el 1,8000 hombres y que estaba amenazando al congreso y que el general Worth habia avanzado a protegerlo ha salido cuento.—Estamos bien informados que al contrario Santa-Anna no tendra con el ni ciento ochenta soldados.—Se eligieron al general Anaya presidente de la republica el 11 ultimo.—Su termino de oficio estiendo nomas hasta el dia 8 de Enero.—Se continuo el Sr. Meza y Villamil ministro de guerra y paso Pena y Pena su ministro de relaciones interiores su entera administracion fevorece a un paz honorable y su primer acto fue despachar un comision al Sr. Trist convidandolo abrir su negociaciones con el. —Los comisionados fueron los Senores Couto Atristrain Cuevas y el general Rincon, pero no eran esus poderes del Senor Trist fueron revocados que el los refirio a nuestro gobierno de washtugton.

El Arco Iris dise que el general Patterson salio con su division el 25 ultimo. Antes de marcharse pasaron por las armas los dos oficiales mejicanos Garcia y Alcade de 8. ° y 4. ° regimientos que fueron tomados pricioneros en mando de companias de guerrillos.—El Sr. Ortero propuso en el congreso mejicano un proyecto de ley para deprivar el Ejecutivo de todo poder de desponer de ninguna porcion del Territorio de la Republica si los dos Gobiernos convenian en hacer la paz.—Desecharon la proposicion de la camara por una mayoridad grande, que se consideran por sintoma favorable de la desposicion de entrar en un convenio.

El Presidente ad interino Anaya despues de haber tomado el juramento, puso un discurso muy largo a los representantes no tenemos lugar de traducirlo pero para ensenar algo del espiritu de lo que hablo. —Aqui siguen sus primeras palabras.—Puede que esta parecera muy diferente del documento original habiendo estado traducido de la castellana a americano y ahora otra vez nuestro traductor ha vuelto a traducirlo al castellano.

Senores Diputados.—Vengo como os deseis a cumplir con sus deceos a tomar el mando supremo ejecutivo de esta union por el periodo corto que sigue hasta que llega el tiempo de nuestras elecciones regulares Corto es el tiempo, pero las dificultades que se me presentan son grandes y temibles.—La mayor desdicha de nuestro infeliz pais es el sentimiento que ocupa exclusivamente las almas de todos los que pueden entender aquella palabra sacra "Nuesta Patria."

Ningun gobierno que no tiene con el la confianza y respondencia de la nacion puede defenderse. Es el solo privilegio del Poder Ejecutivo ejercer sus facultades con la voz de la nacion obrando de un modo que hais de quitar la desconfianza que han tenido. Como un servidor viejo de mi patria he jurado a no permitir ningun sacrificio tan costoso que sea a pararme la determinacion que tengo a probar que meresco la confianza que me han tenido mis paisanos y los representantes nacionales.

☞ *E*stamos entendidos que han agarrado en el Socorro los malvados que mataron un voluntario americano.

☞ Disen que despues de la fecha todos los ladrones que puedan agarrar estaran jusgados sumariamente sin darles ventaja de la delatacion de una Corte regular.

ESCUELAS PUBLIOAS.

El Gobernador civil y militar de esta plaza, coronel Davenport, en cumplimiento de la resolucion del presidente de los EE. VV. fecha 17 de Neviembre del ano pasado de 1847. comunicada por el Secretario de la Guerra, W. L. Marey, al general W. Scott, gefe del ejercito de ocupacion de los EE. VV. en Mejico, ha nombrado en su orden 179, de 24 de Diciembre ultimo, al capitan W. W. Chapman, cuartel maestre del ejercito norte americano, administrador de rentas internas de esta ciudad.

En consecuencia el capitan W. W. Chapman es el encargado de ejecutar la resolucion suprema del presidente de los Estados Unidos, sobre contribuciones militares, y el hara en esta ciudad la recaudacion de todas las contribuciones vigentes antes de la ocupacion, ora sea personales, o sobre las propiedades; ora pertenezcan a la hacienda nacional de la Republica mejicana, o a la del Estado de Tamaulipas o al publico, en su circular de 27 de Diciembre ultimo que hemos insertado en nuestros numeros anteriores.

Como escritores publicos no hemos podido escusarnos de hacer saber, por medio de nuestro periodico, a los habitantes de esta ciudad y de los demas pueblos del Estado de Tamaulipas, ocupados por las ropas de los EE. VV. que desde el dias 1. ° del corriente, tendran que pagar al gobierno de los EE. VV. de America, todas las contribuciones quo les exigia el gobierno de Mejico, antes de la ocupacion, y si bien es verdad que lo hemos hecho con el sentimiento que da una mala nueva a las personas de su aprecio, hoy nos es muy satisfactorio auunciarles tambien, que la recaudacion de dichas contribuciones se hara siempre tan equitativamente cuanto sea compatible con la justicia. Tal es la conducta que en el particular se propene observar el Sr. Chapman.

Respecto de las rentas municipales de esta ciudad todavia nos es mas grato manifestar a todos sus habitantes que estamos autorizados para deciles que se invertiran indefectiblemente en los privilegiados objetos de su institucion, y particularmente en organizar una buena policia y sistemar la educacion de la juventud, que son los ramos mas importantes y atendidos en los pueblos civilizados, y que por desgracia en esta ciudad se hallan en un estado que cuadra muy poco con la ilustracion y bella indole de los Tamaulipecos. Si despues de pagados liberarmente los gastos de estos sagrados objectos y los demas que demanden la mejora y embellecimiento de la ciudad aun que quedase algun sobrante, este sera unicamente el que ingrese a las cajas de la Tesoreria de los Estados-Unidos.

El Gobernador civil y militar de esta plaza, coronel Davenport, y el capitan Wm. W. Chapman, administrador de rentas internas, tienen el mayor interes y un empeno decidido en plantear en esta ciudad una escuela en que la juventud se eduque de la manera ~~mas~~ digna de un pueblo libre. y si como no lo dudamos la ilustre corporacion de la ciudad y sus ciudadanos mas notables por su saber y relaciones co-operaran eficazmente a la realizacion de tan noble como util empresa, podemos desde ahora felicitar a los habitantes de Tamaulipas, porque muy pronto tendran en esta ciudad, una casa de ensenanza que se podra competir con las mejores establecidas en las principales ciudades de los Estados Unidos, y el coronel Davenport, el capitan Chapman, y el Ilustre Ayuntamiento de Matamoros de 1848, tengan la satisfaccion de que han planteado un establecimiento que perpetuara sus nombres en Tamaulipas, y hara grata su memoria a la presente y futuras generaciones.

Casamientos.—Pendientes los seis meses pasados se han casado una media docena de Jovenes Americanos en Santa Fe y la vecinage.—*E*stamos venciendo el pais con nuestras armas y las mugeres con amores tendremos en esta Ciudad una sociedad muy virtuosa y respectada.

El Gobierno Americano de Jalapa es muy pronto y rigoroso para castigar ofensas y delitos. Hace poco tiempo que dos Americanos sin causa mataron a un muchacho mexicano: Estaban jusgados y ahorcados. Dos oficiales mejicanos que se rindieron Prisioneros de guerra a Veracruz, violaron su palabra de honor, y habiendolos vuelto agarrar otra vez, y por una corte militar estaban jusgados y sentenciados el ser pasados por las armas. Los ciudadanos hicieron empeno con el general Patterson para libertarles la vida pero fue en vano, fueron alcabuciados en la plaza: Su ejecucion causo mucho sentimiento entre el pueblo mejicano, y su entierro fue conducido con muchas ceremonias.

☞ *E*l Coronel Neuby ha mandado a todos los Americanos que tengan armas de los mexicanos que las han de yolver a sus propios duenos y tambien dando privilegio a los mexicanos a hacer companas contr-los indios, hoi dando a los mexicanos oporatunidad que derechamente deben "tener."

La matanza que estubo cometida el otro dia en el rio de Tesuque era lo mas atros que puede ser.—Los matadores son arrestados y estaran jusgados justamente.

☞ No hemos recibido noticias del General Price todavia pero se piensa que antes de la fecha el habra llegado ha Chihuahua.

Quartel General, 9° Departamiento Militar,
Santa Fe, N. M., Enero 29, 1848.

ORDENES,
No. 22,

El Coronel Comandante se halla muy sentido sobre las noticias que diariamente esta recibiende de las depradaciones continuas que estan cometiendo sobre los bienes y personas de los habitantes pacificos de N. Mejico por los Navajoes Apaches y otras naciones de gentiles cuyas devastaciones son tan violentas como son frecuentes y atrevidas. Este sentimiento se halla crecido por la causa que la mayor parte de las tropas que quedan en el Departamento son de Infanteria y que son inutiles contra los movimientos rapidos de indios montados a caballo y familiares con todas las entrades, salidas y lugares del Territorio y las tropas estan forzadas quedarse en sus estacamentos, mientras, que los robos y matanzas son *cometidos* bajo *su vista.*

En consideracion de estas circunstancias que como el solo modo de pretejerse, los habitantes mexicanos por este presente son autorizados armarse, formarse en companias y para estarse prontos de defenderse contra los indios y agararse por suyo toganado caballada que encuentren siendo en poder de los indios.

Para facilitarles en esto, es mandado que todas las armas que han estado quitadas de los *mexicanos* por las autoridades estaran entregadas a sus propios duenos, luego que las reclamen.

Esta dicho que algunos de los ciudadanos del Departamento han estado tratando y comerciando con los Comanches y otros indios que saben son en guerra con los Estados-Unidos.

Esta mandado que todas estas personas se pararan a una vez de este comercio y los que quebranten esta orden estaran castigados con las mas severas *penas* que prescribe la ley militar.

Por la presente es mandado el Prefecto de San Miguel del Bado que vuelva a sus propios duenos todas las armas que los oficiales del ejercito de los E.-Unidos y las otras autoridades les han quitado. Se permiten a los ciudadanos mexicanos que se les venda la polvora y plomo que se necesitan para defenderse de los indios. Pero, todo trato o comercio con los indios Comanches es por esta obsolutamente prohibido y por esta orden estaran obligados a ost quebrantarla lo cual sera sostenido por o[illegible]e Departamento Militar.

Per Orden de E. W. B. NEWBY,
Coronel Comandante.
W. H. Snyder, Ayudan

pied by our naval and military forces, the ports, towns, cities and provinces now in our occupation, or which may hereafter fall into our possession; that we should press forward our military operations, and levy such military contributions on the enemy as may, as far as practicable, defray the further expenses of the war." He thinks that the provinces of New Mexico and the Californias should never be given up, and recommends that Territorial Governments be immediately established over them.—Whether any, or if any, how much more territory should now be taken in compensation for the war since the rejection of the terms offered by Mr. Trist is not foreshadowed with any distinctness.

On one point the message is quite decided. Mr. Polk contends that the war should be prosecuted with increased vigor till "peace is made." He objects in the strongest manner to withdrawing the army to a defensive line, as encouraging a protracted border war of the most cruel and irritating character.

The President is for keeping what we have got and getting more till Mexico sue for peace; the terms of adjustment to be made in regard to the state of parties at the time of making peace. He is for pushing straight ahead, making Mexico feel the war more keenly than heretofore, for levying contributions, collecting import duties, and indeed, as far as practicable, supporting the army upon contributions from the enemy.

RICH.—A correspondent gives the following specimen of evidence, given before a country "justice of the peace," by a novel reading milk-maid, who thought she must discourse like a book upon the whereabouts of a pedlar:

"On a pleasant morning, in the month of May, as the sun was rising majestically over the hills, in all its splendor, and the birds awakened from their slumbers in the leafy trees, began to twitter and to carrol, and the mist began to rise like incense from the meadows, I took my pail and went forth to the barn yard to milk the cows. I approached old brindle as she reclined rolling her quid sweetly, as she chewed it. She rose to her feet and I commenced my morning task, when as I sat upon the stool, James Pendleton came into the yard with two tin chests, and said he was going to give me a present of a new gown, and he gave me the one I've got on, and then taking an affectionate farewell, said he was going a peddling, and I guess he is peddling yet.

The Beautiful Maniac.

"The fire that on my bosom preys
Is lone as some volcanic Isle,
No torch is kindled—as its blaze
A funeral pile."

In the morning train from Petersburgh, there was a lady closely veiled, in the same car with ourself. She was dressed in the purest white, wore gold bracelets, and evidently belonged to the higher circles of society. Her figure was delicate, though well developed, and exquisitely symetrical; and when she drew aside her richly embroidered veil, the glimpse of her features, which the beholder obtained, satisfied him of her extreme loveliness. Beside her sat a gentleman in deep mourning, who watched over her with unusual solicitude; and several times, when she attempted to rise, he excited the curiosity of the passengers by detaining her in her seat.

Outside the cars all was confusion; passengers looking to their baggage, porters running, cabmen cursing, and all the usual hurry and bustle attending the departure of a railroad train. One shrill warning whistle from the engine, and we moved slowly away.

At the first motion of the car, the lady in white started to her feet with one heart-piercing scream, and her bonnet falling off, disclosed the most lovely features we ever contemplated.—Her raven tresses fell over her shoulders in graceful disorder, and clasping her hands in prayer she turned her dark eyes towards Heaven. What agony was in that look! What beauty, too; what *Heavenly* beauty, had not so much misery been stamped upon it. Alas! that one glace told a melancholy tale.

"———— she was changed
As by the sickness of her soul, her mind
Had wandered from its dwelling and her eyes
They had not their own lustre, but the look
Which is not of the earth; she was become
The queen of a fantastic relm; her thoughts
Were combinations of disjoined things
And forms impalpable and unperceived
Of others sight familiar were to her."

Her brother, the gentleman dressed in black, was unremitting in his efforts to sooth her spirit. He led her back to her seat, but her hair was still unbound, and her beauty unveiled.—The cars rattled on, and the passenges in groups assumed thier conversation. Suddenly a wild melody arose; it was the beautiful maniac's voice, rich, full and inimatable. Her hands were crossed on her heaving bosom, and she waved her body as she sung with touching pathos.

"She is far from the land where her young hero sleeps,
And lovers around her are sighing
But coldly she turns from their gaze and weeps,
For her heart in his grave is lying!

"She sings the wild songs of her dear native plains,
Every note which he loved awaking—
Ah! little they think, who delight in their strains
How the heart of the minstrel is breaking!"

Her brother was unmanned, and he wept as *only man can weep*. The air changed, and she continued:

"Has sorrow thy young days shaded
As clouds o'er the morning fleet?
Too fast have those young days faded,
That even in sorrow were sweet!
If ths the unkind world wither
Each feeling that once was dear;
Come, child of misfortune, come hither,
I'll weep with thee, tear for tear."

She then sung a fragment of the beautiful hymn.

"Jesus lover of my soul,
Let me to thy bosom fly!"

Another attempt to rise up was prevented, and she threw herself on her knees beside her brother, and gave him such a mournful, entreating look, with a plaintive "save me, my brother! save your sister!" that scarcely a passenger could refrain from weeping. We say scarcely, for there was one man (was *he a man?*) who called on the conductor to "put her out of the car." He received the open scorn of the company His insensibility to such scenes of distress almost defies belief; and yet this is, in every particular, an "over true tale." Should he ever read those lines, may his marble heart be softened by the recollection of his brutality.

Again the poor benighted beauty raised her bewitching voice to one of the most solemn sacred airs.

"Oh where shall rest be found,
Rest for the weary soul!"

And continued her melancholy chaunt until we reached the steamer Mount Vernon, on bord of which we descended the magnificent James river, the unhappy brother and sister occupied the ladies cabin. His was a sorrow too profound for ordinary cousolation, and no one dared intrude so far upon his grief as to satisfy curiosity.

We were standing on the promenade deck, admiring the beautiful scenery of the river, when at one of the landings, the small boat pulled away for the shore with the unhappy pair, on route for the Asylum at ———. She was standing erect in the stern of the boat, her head still uncovered and her white dress and raven tresses fluttering in the breeze. The boat returned, and the steamer moved off for Norfolk. They were gone! that brother with his broken heart, that sister with her melancholy union of beauty and madness.—*Charleston Cour*

WORTHY COMPLIMENT.—The New Orleans Delta says: "To the credit of that useful, intelligent and patriotic class, the PRINTERS, be it understood. that among all the men who have been published as deserters from their country's flag, not one is a Printer!—of all the soldiers punished by Court Martial, for disobedience of orders, not one is a Printer!

CAPT. WALKER.—His last words were worthy of his heroic character. "I have run my race lads," said he to his gallant troops, "but never mind that, maintain your ground firmly, and do not yield an inch---the infantry will soon be here." The infantry did come up in a few minutes, the cavalry was sustained, and the shout of victory was the last sound which saluted the cars of the lamented Walker

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Printer's Almanac.

Bonaparte enters Lyons, 1815 Van Amburgh very likely to do the same

Mars rises 2 Morn---having been "called out" by a shooting star.

The Dean of York charged with selling church preferments. "No cure no pay.

Queen Elizabeth died 1603. A good queen, if *taken in the ra[illegible]*.

Poor Law Guardians elected this day. Those who "ask for bread get stones" (to break.)

Napoleon takes the whole city of Vienna, 1809 ---carries away a *better half* in Maria Louise.

Boswell, the biographer, died, 1795. His was a most exemplary life---of Johnson.

Nelson lost his arm at Santa Cruz. The enemy being in distress, like a true sailor he *lent them a hand*.

Calais taken by Edward III, 1347. The inhabitants being starved out, signed a capitulation without any provisions.

Printing invented in 1442. Superstition taken very ill from being placed in *wet sheets*.

A snake with 25 heads was lately found in Warren county, Miss.

ANNEXATION.—Lieut. Thomas J. Myers of the Masachusetts Volunteers, and a Printer by profession, has asked and received a discharge from his company and annexed himself to a beautiful Mexican Senorita near Monterey. It is seid that she brings him the pleasant little fortune of thirty thousand dollars, and that he intends to establish a newspaper at Monterey on the etrength of it. Good luck and happiness attend him and his new wife, the art of whom also deserves our congratulation, for Printers invariably make good husbands.

In the Santa Fe County Circuit Court,
February term, A. D. 1848.

E. Leitensdorfer & Co. vs *Jesus Arce.* } *Attachment*

NOW, at this day, comes the said plaintiffs, by their Attorney, and the said defendant not appearing to answer the action, on motion of the said plaintiffs, by their Attorney, it is ordered by the Court, that the said defendant, Jesus Arce, be notified that a suit has been commenced against him, on account, for ninety seven dollars and thirty-one cents, and that his property has been attached, and that unless he be and appear at the next term of the Court, to be holden in the city of Santa Fe, New Mexico, on the fourth Monday of June next, and plead to the action aforesaid, within two days of the commencement of the Court, Judgment will be rendered against him, and his property sold to satisfy the same; and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed in this Territory, for four weeks successively, the last insertion to be at least two weeks before the next term of this court. A true copy of the order.

Smith, Att'y for Plaintiffs Attest
n22—4t J M GIDDINGS, *Clerk*

In the Santa Fe County Circuit Court,
February term, 1848.

Manuel Alvarez, vs *Jesus Arce,* } *Attachment*

NOW, at this day, comes the said plaintiff, by his Attorney, and the said defendant not appearing to answer the action, on motion of the said plaintiff, by his Attorney, it is ordered by the Court that the said defendant Jesus Arce, be notified that a suit has been commenced against him upon a note of hand for one hundred and fifty dollars, and that his property has been attached, and that unless he be and appear at the next term of the Circuit Court, to be holden in the city of Santa Fe, on the fourth Monday of June next, and plead to the action aforesaid, within two days of the commencement of the Court, Judgment will be rendered against him, and his property sold to satisfy the same; and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed in this Territory, for four weeks successively, the last insertion to be at least two weeks before the next term of this Court A true copy of the order.

Smith, Att'y for Plaintiff. Attest
n22—4t J. M. GIDDINGS, *Clerk*

In the Santa Fe County Circuit Court.
February term, A. D. 1843.

B Larregoete, vs *Jesus Arce* } *Attachment*

NOW, at this day, comes the said plaintiff, and by his Attornies, and the said defendant not appearing to answer the action, on motion of the said plaintiff, by his Attorney, it is ordered by the Court that the said defendant, Jesus Arce, be notified that a suit has been commenced against him, on account, for sixteen hundred and fifteen dollars; and that his property has been attached, and that unless he be and appear at the next term of the Circuit Court, to be holden in the city of Santa Fe, on the fourth Monday of June next, and plead to the action aforesaid, within two days of the commencement of the Court, Judgment will be rendered against him, and his property sold to satisfy the same, and it is further ordered that a copy of this order, be published in some newspaper printed in the Territory, for four weeks successively, the last insertion to be at least two weeks before the next term of this Court A true copy of the order

Angney & Oxley for Plaintiff. Attest
n22—4t J. M. GIDDINGS, *Clerk*

P R Tully,

Agent for B. F. Coons.

Has on hand and will sell low for cash a large and well assorted stock of DRY GOODS suitable for this market.—Consisting of
Black & Blue Prints;
" " Satinets,
Cotton Pant Stuffs;
Blankets;
Brown & Bleached Domestics; and blue drills;
Black Cassimere;
Black and Blue Cloth;
Ready made Clothing;
Womens Shoes of all qualities.
Also, a large lot of American liquors; sugar and coffee—Spices of all kinds.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Pinkney R. Tully will act as my agent during my absence to the States, and duly authorised to transact and settle all business connected with my establishment in Santa Fe.

BENJ F. COONS.

Boon, Hamilton & Hayes,

Council Grove, Indian Territory.

THE above Firm having located themselves at this place on the Santa Fe road, are prepared to accommodate persons visiting New Mexico, or returning to the States with corn, provisions, and any article usually wanted on the Plains. They now have on hand 1000 bushels of corn, a blacksmith shop, goods, &c., and will be happy to wait upon all who call.

November 1st, 1847.—6w8n.

Joseph Nangle.

OFFERS for sale to the army and inhabitants of Santa Fe generally the assortment of Groceries in the city The grocery store at present in [illegible] House opposite to sentinel No. 6 will be removed in the course of the ensuing week to the [illegible] on the Plaza now occupied by Messrs, Be[illegible] & Brent, "No. 2, on the south east corner of the Plaza" The Dry Goods Store No. 1, on the south east corner of the Plaza will be found to contain an assortment of goods and clothing not excelled in Santa Fe. Among the articles necessary to soldiers are shirts, drawers, socks, shoes, caps, hats, cassinet pantaloons and roundabouts, buckskin clothing, &c. all of which are offered for sale at regular Santa Fe prices, for cash. Jan. 22, 1848.

E. Leitensdorfer, & Co.

At the South East corner of the Plaza.

HAVE a fine stock of bleached and brown domestics—[illegible] and oil cloth caps—horse brushes—curry combs, circingles; girths, &c, which they are selling at the lowest possible terms for cash.

Our old friends and customers, who have known that the same stand, for four years past, will do well to call now—we will sell them bargains. E. LEITENDORFER, & Co.

Santa Fe, Jan. 22, 18[illegible].

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200 DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS, Ramon Lopez, a boy between 7 and 8 years of age, was captured and carried off a short time ago by a band of Camanches whose Chief is called Antonio, and his hunting ground, or residence, is in the neighborhood of San Antonio de Bexar. The said Antonio was a captive in his youth and probably speaks Spanish. Any person who will recover the boy (Lopez,) and place him in a respectable family, secure from the Indians, on producing unquestionable proof of the fact will receive the above reward on delivering him to the subscriber at the Mint in Chihuahua. JOHN POTTS

Jan 24[illegible] [St. Louis Republican copy.]

EL REPUBLICANO.

Este periodico se publ[illegible] [illegible] cada semana por el mode[illegible] [illegible] sos por cada simestre, que[illegible] dos. no se admiten subsc[illegible] por los [illegible] tresmeses

Cada aviso sera inserta[illegible] razon [illegible] reales por cada cuadro, qu[illegible] lineas y aun menos de ellas, [illegible] licacion ;las publicaciones [illegible] un peso.

EMPRESAS DE I[illegible]

Toda clase de impresion [illegible] oficina a precios equitativos [illegible] occurriendo a ella, esquina [illegible] plaza, entrente de la habitacio[illegible] la tropa

---

P. R. TULLY

Agente por B. F. [illegible]

TIENE de venta a precios ba[illegible] de un grande y bien surtido [illegible] propios para esta Plaza, que consis[illegible]
Indianas negras y Azules;
En Indianas de Fantasia Ingl[illegible]
Casinetes negros y azules.
Casimir negro
Pano negro y azul.
Generos de algodon para pa[illegible]
Fresadas
Ropa [illegible]
Bot[illegible]
Zapatos [illegible] de todas [illegible]
Lienzo, [illegible] y Mahones [illegible]
Tamb[illegible]

Un grande surtido de licore[illegible] car, Cafe, y Especia de tod[illegible]

Todo barato por dinero [illegible] contado.

Pinkney R. Tully sera [illegible] agente du[illegible] ausencia en los Estados [illegible] y esta de[illegible] ge autorizado para a[illegible] saldar todos [illegible] tocios relativos a m[illegible] blecimiento en Fe BENJAMIN F. COON[illegible]

E. Leitensdorfer y Compania,

A la esquina sur[illegible] de la Plaza, tienen hermoso s[illegible] de Lienzos, Mantos, [illegible] [illegible] achuchas de Pelo y de In[illegible] dianas, Quinca[illegible] estan vendiendo lo mas barato posible al contado

Los amigos [illegible] parroquianos que los han conocido estos cuatro anos en el mismo paraje, de acudir alla ahora se le daran baratos.

E. LEITENSDORFER.

Ene[illegible]

[illegible]ey y Davies, Impresores.

EL REPUBLICANO.

SE PUBLICARA TRES VESES CADA MES. UNO CADA DIEZ DIAS.

SANTA FE, NUEVO MEXICO.

PUBLICADO Y EDITADO POR OLIVERO P. HOVEY

"MORIMOS PERO NO NOS RENDIMOS."

Tomo 2.] POR O. P. HOVEY, [No. 25.

Sabado Abril 22, 1848.

Noticias de los Estados Unidos.

Prespectiva de Paz, y Muerte de John Quincy Adams. Terminos de Paz ofrecidos por el gobierno Mejicano, aceptados y firmados por Mr. Trist.

El Lunes 17 llego de los Estados Mr. Estes con una grande balija. Salio del Fuerte Leavensworth el 17 de Marzo habiendo estado un mes en el camino. Dice que los Gentiles le incomodaron mucho. Trae noticias hasta del 13 de Marzo, nosotros hemos recibido muchos periodicos llegando nuestras fechas hasta el 10 del mismo. Hacemos los siguientes extractos respecto de la Paz; pero por causa del pequeno tamano de nuestro papel nos vemos en la precision de condensar todo cuanto podemos.

Muerte de John Quincy Adams.

Washington Febrero 21 de 1848

Ha sido la voluntad de la Divina Providencia de llamar de aqui a un grande y patriotico Ciudadano. *John Quincy Adams* murio! A la avanzada edad de mas de ochenta anos cayo repentinamente de su asiento en la Camara de Representantes por una enfermedad el [illegible] y espiro en la Capital [illegible] minutos despues de las siete en la tarde del 23 de Febrero de 1848.

El habia desempenado por mas de medio siglo los empleos publicos mas importantes [illegible] de los Estados Unidos. Las dos Camaras del Congreso, de una de las cuales era el un venerable y muy [illegible] miembro [illegible] prescriban [illegible] la observancia de ceremonias propias que manifesten respeto debido a la memoria de este eminente Ciudadano.

La nacion llora su muerte: y como testimonio publico de [illegible] bien [illegible] mando que todos los despachos publicos de Washington sean puestos en luto y que todos los negocios sean suspendidos durante este dia del [illegible].

JAMES K. POLK.

Progresos de Paz

Por nuestros canales de periodicos hemos logrado algunas noticias importantes con respecto a la paz. Parece que el gobierno Mejicano ha [illegible] a Mr. Trist proposiciones de los terminos en que estaria dispuesto de [illegible] en tratados de paz con nosotros, y que las proposiciones han sido firmadas y aceptadas por el General Scott, y que segun las [illegible] relaciones que tenemos sera ratificadas por nuestro Congreso que ahora se esta ocupando del asunto. La Union de Washington contiene un largo articulo sobre el particular del cual deducimos que nuestro Congreso parece inclinado a aceptar los terminos propuestos por el gobierno Mejicano, en el cual proponemos [illegible] cedernos Nuevo Mejico, y las Californias, y consiente que el Rio del Norte sea la linea entre aquella Republica y Tejas; por ya consideracion nuestro gobierno tendra que pagar quince millones en dinero. [illegible] ahora esto es enteramente una cuestion politica que es casi imposible juzgar [illegible] se terminara, por la variedad de opiniones que hay sobre el asunto, pero estamos [illegible] que seran aceptadas por nuestro gobierno.

Lo siguiente es [illegible] del [illegible] el Organo.

Las condiciones de paz negociada por Mr. Trist, con el gobierno Mejicano segun lo que ha transpirado, parecen ser tales que merecerian la aprobacion de la administracion. Presumos que un Ejercito de 12, hombres en las plazas fuertes de Mexico, sera considerada suficiente seguridad para lo futuro; y estamos seguros de que la adquisicion de un Territorio tan vasto, cuando anadido a la gloria que nuestras armas han adquirido, sera una indemnizacion muy suficiente por ahora.

Mr. Freaner llego a Vera Cruz el 5. trayendo pliegos del General Scott para el gobierno de Washington. Hacia solo cuatro dias que habia salido de la Ciudad de Mexico. El Congreso Mexicano ha enviado terminos de paz, quel General Scott ha tomado la responsabilidad de aceptar. Uno de los articulos de esta compostura es que doce mil hombres de las tropas de los E.-Unidos permanecieran en Mexico hasta que ciertas obligaciones se. cumplidas. lo restante del Ejercito debiendo retirarse.

Los preliminares del tratado de paz fueron firmados el primer dia de Febrero por el gobierno Mexicano; no habia ninguna duda de quel Congreso Mexicano, que debia reunirse dentro de pocos dias, lo ratificaria por una grande mayoria. Por los terminos de este tratado los Estados Unidos obtienen la frontera del Rio del Norte, Nuevo-Mexico, y la alta California. La consideracion pecuniaria por estas concesiones es una mera friolera en comparacion con la que se propuso en la conferencia de Tacubaya.

Orizaba fue tomado el 20 del ultimo.

NOTICIAS TODAVIA MAS RECIENTES DE CHIHUAHUA.

Don Henrique Skillman Capitan de los Esploradores de Santa Fe que salio de aqui en compania del General Price, como partida de Esploradores, regreso a esta Ciudad la manana del 21 directo de Chihuahua. No trae mas noticias de importancia que varios y fuertes rumores de la paz tambien una orden del General Worth de Mexico de fecha de 6 de Marzo que manifiesta que hay otro armisticio de cuatro meses en orden a quel tratado de paz pueda celebrarse. Dice que la perdida de los Mejicanos en la batalla de Santa Cruz no puede pasar de ochenta a cien hombres entre muertos y heridos.

Se dice quel Coronel Newby ha recibido orden del General Price de marchar para el sur con su Regimento cuando lleguen las tropas de los Estados Unidos y se presentase en Chihuahua. Se esperan dos Regimentos mas en esta primavera temprano y unos ocho cientos reclutas Los dos Regimentos parmaneceran en este Territorio. No se cree que los reclutas salgan de los Estados si se hace la paz, pero los dos Regimentos si para relevar las tropas que se hallan ahora aqui. Suponemos que son de tropa de linea.

NOTICIAS TODAVIA MAS RECIENTES DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

Mr. Aubry llego aqui de los Estados la manana del biernes 21 *trayendonos fechas* todavia mas recientes Con el hemos recibido el Republicado de San Luis del 11 de Marzo y el Expositor de independencia del 18, por los cuales sabemos que hay mucha provabilidad de que la paz sea ratificada por nuestro Congreso; pero no sin algunas modificaciones. Se cree generalmente que la paz sera hecha.

El Congreso ha pasado un acto prohibiendo la introducion o trato de licores espirituosos de cualquier clase que sean en el pays de los gentiles y se cree que se prohibira el transporte de licores a este pays.

Sabemos que hay una creencia en los Estados de que, bajo de algunas recientes instrucciones del departamento de la guerra, estas regulaciones se construyen para estender la prohibicion hasta para el trato de Santa Fe. El si hay instrucciones o no para este efecto, no lo sabemos; pero si sabemos que no hay nada en la ley que garantice semejante construccion."

Pronto se habran de tomar algunas medidas para poner fin a tantas depredaciones de los Gentiles; Esto habra de hacerse pronto para poner las tribus hostiles en sujecion. Si la paz es ratificada habra de establecerse luego un gobierno Civil en este Territorio, y el nombramiento de Gobernador y demas Oficiales se haran luego que se agregue este Territorio a los Estados Unidos

Copiamos lo siguiente del Republicano de San Luis del 12 de Marzo.

TRATADO.—La Union de Washington de la noche del primero dice: Este es el tercer dia quel Senado ha entrado en sesion de ejecutivo sobre la paz propuesta No se supone que se haya determinado todavia ninguna cuestion importante.

La Ciudad esta llena de rumores y de especulaciones sobre el resultado. Estas varian de dia a dia y algunas veces de hora a hora. Algunas veces se dice quel tratado sera ratificado y luego se dice en confiarza que sera desechado. Se cree generalmente que no sera ratificado sin unas pocas modificaciones relativas principalmente a concesiones de tierras hechas por España en Tejas, California, &c. La creencia y esperanza general son de que la cuestion sera decidida en el corriente de la semana."

HORRIBLE TRAGEDIA.—El Vapor J. J. Hardin llego ayer tarde de arriva. Sus pasajeros dicen que habia en el cuatro Espanoles de Santa Fe, y que cuando un poco arriba de Rochport, uno de los Espanoles fue hallado en su Hamaca con la garganta cortada y una nabaja de barba sangrienta cerrada y puesta sobre un baul en su camarote.

Sus companeros fueron sospechados. Uno de ellos tenia en su posesion crecida cantidad de dinero que se suponia haber pertenecido al hombre asesinado. Fueron los tres llevados a tierra a Roch port, y esaminados ante un Juez, fueron despedidos por falta de pruebas. El finado tenia en su bolsa una libranza sobre el banco del Estado de Missouri, por una grande suma de dinero. Fue enterrado en Rochport.

Union de San Luis Marzo 10.

Ha corrido un rumor en esta Ciudad estos dias pasados de que un Espanol llamado *Francisco Robledo*, que salio de aqui en Febrero con la partida del Sr. Mc. Knight. se suicido pocos dias despues de su llegada a los Estados Unidos, cortandose la garganta en un acceso de demencia. Creemos que la noticia esta fundada sobre lo de arriba y sobre una carta que recibio un Americano de esta Ciudad en la cual el nombre es mencionado. Sin embargo creemos y esperamos que la noticia sea falsa; y juzgando por lo de arriba pensamos que fue uno de los otros Mexicanos de la misma partida, porque entendemos que Roblede no llevo libranza de crecida suma sobre el banco del Estado de Missouri, sino principalmente plata, y ningun vale por ningun valor. Sintieramos mucho que la noticia fuera cierta porque era un hombre que apreciaban cuantos le conocian por su honradez y amable conducta. Tiene una Familia y Esposa respetable, un hermano y muchos amigos que lamentarian mucho su muerte. *Es* nativo de Espana y emigro a este pays hace anos donde acumulo una fortuna regular; era respetado generalmente por cuantos tubieron tratos con el. Durante esta guerra no tomo ninguna parte por uno ni otro lado.

No sabemos los nombres de los otros Mexicanos que fueron en la misma compania pero sentiremos mucho que a ninguno de ellos le haya sucedido nada de esta naturaleza.

Un Mejicano, uno de los mercaderes de Santa Fe, se suicido a bordo del John J. Hardin, hace unas pocas noches. Sus companeros no pudieron dar razon del motivo que le impulso a ese acto desesperado; pero se supone que estaba demente.

PROSPECTO,

PARA UNA.

Publicacion de tres veces al mes, que se titulara Republicano de Santa Fe.

Y que publicara en Santa Fe del Nuevo-Mexico OLIVERO P. HOVEY.

El que suscribe se propone la publicacion del segundo Tomo del Republicano de Santa Fe, Periodico de *tres veces al mes* en un pliego semi-medio que se dedicara a la difusion de conocimientos generales, y en especial a mejorar la condicion del pueblo y al desarrollo de los recursos del Territorio. El papel sera impreso en Espanol y en Ingles, Los informes mas tempranos del movimiento del Ejercito, de las resoluciones del gobierno de los Estados Unidos y del de Mexico, y los incidentes de la guerra en que se hallan comprometidos estos, seran presentados al publico. El que suscribe no escusara medio alguno para indicar los medios de fomentar los intereses publicos e individuales del Territorio; de escitar y abogar por el cultivo y elevacion de las facultades intelectuales, y de la condicion moral de estos habitantes.

Las noticias recientes e importantes de los Estados Unidos y de otros puntos seran siempre dadas en extra-numeros en *E*spanol y en Ingles.

Ahora recibimos casi semanariamente gran numero de periodicos en cambio del nuestro de la mayor parte de los *E*stados-Unidos, por cuyo medio podremos dar a nuestros lectores noticias oficiales semanarias.

*E*l Territorio sera pronto, si no lo esta ya, agregado a los *E*stados Unidos. Cuando esto se sepa positivamente no escusaremos ningun trabajo para estudiar lo que nos parezca mas provechoso a este Territorio; las actuacionnes de la lejislatura, los nombramientos de los Oficiales del gobierno Civil, y las ordenes y disposiciones del mismo gobierno.

Terminos de este periodico.—Se publicara a siete pesos el ano.

Tres pesos cuatro reales por seis meses.

Dos pesos por tres meses.

La subscricion se pagara invariablemente adelantada.

Los amigos del *E*ditor, y de los adelantos del Territorio, son respetuosamente suplicados que contribuyan a procurar suscriciones para este pequeno periodico.

OLIVERO P. HOVEY.

E. Leitensdorfer y Compania,

A la esquina sud oeste de la Plaza, tienen un hermoso surtido de Lienzos, Mantas, Yndianas, Quincalla, Cachuchas de Pelo y de Ilk, Cinchas, &c., que estan vendiendo lo mas barato posible al contado.

Los amigos y parroquianos que los han conocido estos ultimos cuatro anos en el mismo paraje haran bien, de acudir alla ahora se les daran tratos ventajosos.

Enero 22. E LEITENSDORFER.

F. X. AUBRY.

TRATANTE por mayor un generos, ropa hecha, Botas, Zapatas, Abortos, Quincalle, &c. &c. Abril, 21,

NOTICIA.

EL INFRASCRIPTO intentando ausentarse del Nuevo-Mexico por varios meses, por esta informa a todos sus clientes y amigos que todos los negocios legales que tiene ahora en mano estan confiados a Don Santiago H. Quinn, y estaran desempenados por ese Senor hasta su vuelta, y aconseja particularmente a sus clientes de conversar con el Senor Quinn y de explicarle la naturaleza y particularidades de sus negocios, antes del primer termino de las Cortes respectivas.

Avril 10 de 1848,

HUGH N. SMITH.

EL REPUBLICANO.

EPUBLICARA TRES VESES CADA MES.
UNO CADA DIEZ DIAS.

SANTA FE, NUEVO MEXICO,

PUBLILCADO Y EDITADO POR OLIVERO P HOVEY.

Dedicado a las Ciencias, Literatura, Agricultura noticias recientes de los Estados Unidos y a los movimientos generales de los Ejercitos.

"MORIMOS PERO NO NOS RENDIMOS."

Tmo 2.] POR O. P. HOVEY, [No. 25.

Sabado Abril 22, 1848.

EL REPUBLICANO.

El Segundo Tomo del Republicono. Sera publicado tres veces cada mes, al moderado precio de *siete-pesos* por un ano. Tres pesos cuatro reales por seis meses Dos pesos por tres meses. La Suscricion debera ser pagada adelantada. El periodico sera publicado en Espanol y en Ingles por *Olivero P. Hovey* Las personas que gusten suscribirse enviaran cuanto antes sus nombres a esta *Oficina*, pues se estan tomando medidas para *remitir el papel a todas las partes* del Territorio sin que falte.

Numeros sueltos a un real.

La Oficina al Nord-Este de la Plaza, puerta inmediata al Despacho del Gobierno.

Cada aviso sera insertado a razon de doce reales por cada cuadro, que no pase de diez lineas y aun menos de ellas, y por la primera publicacion las publicaciones subsequentes seran a un peso.

EMPRESAS DE IMPRENTA.

Toda clase de impresion se ejeculara enesta oficina a precios equitativos y en el mejor estilo occurriendo a ella, esquina Nord-Este de la plaza, enfrente de la habitacion del pagador de la tropa.

BATALLA DE SANTA CRUZ;

Hacemos los siguientes extratos de algunas cartas particulares fechadas de Chihuahua Marzo 24. por las cuales parece quel General Price, salio del Paso el 1.° de Marzo y comenzo una marcha forzada sobre la Ciudad de Chihuahua, tomando subsistencia para su fuerza para solo ocho dias en mulas de carga. El 6, llegando a unas cincuenta millas de esa Ciudad, nuestra avan-guardia dio desgraciadamente con unos Mejicanos evidentemente espias del enemigo, los cuales se fueron inmediatamente con la noticia al General Mejicano frustandose asi los planes que se habian hecho. Nuestra tropa marcho con toda la celeridad posible, y entro en la Ciudad a las 9 de la noche del 7. sin tirar un tiro, el General Trias habia salido de la Ciudad con su ejercito, llevando consigo toda la propiedad publica de esa Ciudad y del Estado. A las 10 del dia siguiente, el General Price, con una porcion de nuestras tropas, lo persiguio hasta una villa a 60 millas sur de Chihuahua, a donde llegaron al ser de dia la manana del 9. y hallaron al enemigo muy fortificado y determinado a defender la plaza. Se hicieron inmediatamente preparaciones para el ataque, pero despues de varias entrevistas de los dos Comandantes, y por asertos hechos por el General Trias de que un tratado de paz habia sido concluido por los comisionados de ambos gobiernos, y que en tres dias el (el General Mejicano) esperaba el pronunciamiento o decreto de su gobierno para el efecto, (esto era solo para que se le diera tiempo para recibir resfuerzos que estaba esperando diariamente.) Se creyo conveniente en obvio de economizar vidas, de esperar el tiempo pedido: mientras tanto, nuestra artilleria y un refuerzo de nuestro pequeno ejercito nos llegarian, por lo mismo aumentando nuestra fuerza de suerte que toda resistencia fuera imposible. La Villa fue sitiada de cerca, nuestras fuerzas en ese tiempo no escedian de trescientos hombres, y parece que guardaron la plaza bien cercada hasta la llegada del Teniente Coronel Lane, con unas tres companias del Regimiento del Coronel Ralls y la bateria del Teniente Love que llegaron temprano la manana del 16. Inmediatamente, el General Price envio una bandera blanca al enemigo y le pidio la rendicion incondicional de la plaza, lo cual fue prontamente desechado; consecuentemente se hicieron luego preparaciones para el ataque y a las diez y media la bateria de Love abrio sus fuzgos sobre la plaza, el cual le fue contestado por el enemigo con el mismo espiritu, y siguio lo mas del dia. Nuestra artilleria hechaba a tierra el trabajo de anos, batiendo la esplendida Iglesia y casas bien edificadas.

A las 4., con arreglo a ordenes, el Coronel Ralls con cuatro companias de su Regimiento, cargaron la plaza a pie por el poniente. El Mayor Walker con su Batallon, por el sur; Teniente Coronel Lane por el Nord Oeste y el Mayor Bealls, con sus dragones, y la compania del Capitan M. Nair, permanecieron montado para cortar los que del enemigo intentaran huir, o cualquier resfuerzo que atentara entrar de afuera; parece segun todas las relaciones, que la carga hecha por nuestras tropas merece muchos elegios por su valentia y conducta militar. Fue con mucha dificultad que nuestras tropas lograron ganar la plaza publica, teniendo que abrirse el paso de casa en casa, y de calle a calle, y despues de mucho trabajo y mucho combatir, la ganaron por fin, y cuando bajaba el sol al hemisferio del poniente, alzo el enemigo una bandera blanca, se sono parlamento y el General Trias con cuarenta y dos de sus Oficiales se rendio prisionero de guerra, con todas las armas, municiones de guerra, propiedad publica &c.

Todos los oficiales hechos prisioneros estan bajo palabra. El 28 el General Price volvio a Chihuahua, dejando al Coronel Ralls y su Regimiento en Santa Cruz. El 21 el General Armijo, (anteriormente Gobernador de este Territorio) se rindio como prisionero de guerra, y fue tambien puesto bajo palabra con las mismas condiciones quel General Trias y demas. Y esta ahora con su familia en Albuquerque.

Se supone quel enemigo tenia unos 900. hombres inclusos unos 250. lanceros de linea, ademas de la total fuerza de ciudadanos que se armaron y se contaban unos tres o cuatro cientos que pelearon valientemente en defensa de su villa, numerando la fuerza total a unos 1,300. con nueve piezas de artilleria y seis piezas de plaza. El total de nuestras fuerzas fue de unos novecientos, segun podemos juzgar por las cartas e informes que hemos visto hasta ahora. La perdida por nuestra parte es, 1 Teniente, dos cabos y un soldado, heridos 18., los mas ligeramente. La del enemigo no se ha averiguado con certeza, pero han dicho sus oficiales que puede ser de dos a tres cientos los muertos, y un grande numero de heridos y extraviados.

Traducido del Republicano de San Luis Missuri para el Republicano de Santa Fe.

ITALIA. MENSAJE DEL PAPA.

Solo tenemos espacio para referir, segun hacemos con grata satisfasion, al racional y pacifico progreso de la libertad en Italia. Ademas de lo quel lector leera de la inauguracion de los Estados del Papa, como consejo general politico de los negocios del Patrimonio de San Pedro; y sobre todo, el discurso del Papa de apertura, tenemos que asertar sobre lo que consideramos autoridad oficial, quel Conde de Minto, ministro del consejo privado, ha tenido dos conferiencias con su Santidad, en relacion segun se dice, a los negocios de la Iglesia Catolica en la Gran Bretana e Irlanda, igualmente que con una mira de asegurar al Santo Padre de las simpatias del pueblo Britanico a favor de su causa, y de la determinacion de nuestra Reina de soportarlo contra todos los enemigos de la libertad y de la Religion.

El universo (de Paris) publica una carta de Roma del 18. dando una relacion de la apertura de la consulta. A las 9 de la manana del 15, el Cardenal Antonelli, presidente de la consulta, y Monsignor Amen su Vice Presidente, con veinte y cuatro Diputados de Provincias, llegaron al Quirinal y tomaron sus asientos en la sala del trono a la cual entro poco despues su Santidad. Su Santidad habiendo tomado asiento en el trono, el Presidente le dirijio la palabra en terminos concisos pero propios para ofrecerle a nombre de todos los presentes el homenaje y seguridad de que se dedicarian por todos los medios a su alcance para corresponder a la confianza de su Soberano.

El Papa respondio en los terminos siguientes.

"Les doi a V, V. las gracias por sus buenas intenciones, y con respecto al bien estar publico las aprecio en mucho Ha sido para el bien publico que desde mi elevacion al trono Pontifical que con acuerdo de los consejos inspirados por Dios he efectuado cuanto he podido, y estoy todavia pronto, con la asistencia de Dios para hacer todo en lo futuro, sin no obstante restrinjir en ningun grado, la soberania del Pontificio; y tal como lo he recibido completo y entero de mis predecesores, asi transmitire este Sagrado deposito a mis sucesores. Tengo tres millones de Vasallos testigos, y he hecho hasta ahora mucho para unirme mis vasallos y para investigar y remediar sus necesidades. Fue particularmente para descubrir esas necesidades, y para proveer mejor a esas cesijencias del servicio publico que los he reunido en consejo permanente. Fue para ver sus opiniones cuando son necesarias, y para que me ayuden en mis resoluciones soberanas, en las que consultare mi conciencia, y conferirir sobre ellas con los ministros y sagrado colejio. Quien quiere que quiera considerar de otro modo las funciones para las cualee estan VV. llamados a efectuar, lo podria materialmente, como aquel que quiere ver en el Consejo de Estado que he creado la realizacion de sus propias Utopias, y el orijen de una institucion compatible con la Soberania Pontificia."

Su Santidad habiendo pronunciado estas ultimas palabras con alguna vivacidad y algun calor, se detuvo un instante, y luego empezando de nuevo en su estilo suave usual continuo en los terminos siguientes: "Esta vivacidad y estas palabras no las dirijio a ninguno de V. V. cuya educacion social, cristiandad y providad civil igualmente que la lealtad de sus sentimientos y la rectitud de sus intenciones me han sido conocidas desde el momento que procedi a sus elecciones. Ni tampoco son aplicables esas palabras a la mayoria de mi Vasallos, pues estoy satisfecho de su fidelidad y de su obediencia Se que los corazones de mis vasallos se unen ami en el amor al orden y a la concordia. Pero hay desgraciadamente algunas personas (y aunque pocas sin embargo ellas ecsisten) que no teniendo nada que perder, aman los disturbios y revoluciones, y abusen hasta las concesiones que se les hacen a ellos mismos. A estos es a quienes se dirijen mis palabras, y que entiendan bien su significacion. En la cooperacion de los Diputados yo solo veo el firme apayo de personas que desprendidas de todo interes personal trabajaran con migo, por sus consejos, para el bien publico, y que no se detendran por el lenguaje vano de los hombres inquietos faltos de discernimiento. Me ayudaran V. V. con su sabiduria a descubrir lo que sea mas beneficio para la seguridad del trono y para la efectiva felicidad de mis Vasallos."

Los Sres. Mr. Knight, Owens, y cuatro o cinco mercaderes de Santa Fe, llegaron ayer tarde en el J. J. Hardin. Salieron de Santa Fe el 15 de Febrero haciendo el viaje en el corto espacio de veinte y dos dias.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Boon, Hamilton & Hayes,
Council Grove, Indian Territory.

THE above Firm having located themselves at this place on the Santa Fe road, are prepared to accommodate persons visiting New Mexico, or returning to the States with corn, provisions, and any article usually wanted on the Plains. They now have on hand 1000 bushels of corn, a blacksmith shop, goods, &c., and will be happy to wait upon all who call.

November 1st, 1847.—6w8n.

In the Santa Fe County Circuit Court, February term, 1848.

Manuel Alvarez, vs *Jesus Arce,* } *Attachment.*

NOW, at this day, comes the said plaintiff, by his Attorney, and the said defendant not appearing to answer the action, on motion of the said plaintiff, by his Attorney, it is ordered by the Court that the said defendant Jesus Arce, be notified that a suit has been commenced against him upon a note of hand for one hundred and fifty dollars, and that his property has been attached, and that unless he be and appear at the next term of the Circuit Court, to be holden in the city of Santa Fe, on the fourth Monday of June next, and plead to the action aforesaid, within two days of the commencement of the Court Judgment will be rendered against him, and his property sold to satisfy the same; and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed in this Territory, for four weeks successively, the last insertion to be at least two weeks before the next term of this Court. A true copy of the order.

Smith, Att'y for Plaintiff. Attest:
n22—4t J M. GIDDINGS, *Clerk.*

In the Santa Fe County Circuit Court, February term, A D. 1848.

E Leitensdorfer & Co. vs. *Jesus Arce.* } *Attachment.*

NOW, at this day, comes the said plaintiffs, by their Attorney, and the said defendant not appearing to answer the action, on motion of the said plaintiffs, by their Attorney, it is ordered by the Court, that the said defendant, Jesus Arce, be notified that a suit has been commenced against him, on account, for ninety seven dollars and thirty-one cents, and that his property has been attached, and that unless he be and appear at the next term of the Court, to be holden in the city of Santa Fe, New Mexico, on the fourth Monday of June next, and plead to the action aforesaid, within two days of the commencement of the Court, Judgment will be rendered against him, and his property sold to satisfy the same; and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed in this Territory, for four weeks successively, the last insertion to be at least two weeks before the next term of this court. A true copy of the order

Smith, Att'y for Plaintiffs. Attest:
n22—4t M GIDDINGS, *Clerk*

In the Santa Fe County Circuit Court, February term, A D. 1848.

B. Larrazolo, vs *Jesus Arce.* } *Attachment*

NOW, at this day, comes the said plaintiff, and by his Attorney, and the said defendant not appearing to answer the action, on motion of the said plaintiff, by his Attorney, it is ordered by the Court that the said defendant, Jesus Arce, be notified that a suit has been commenced against him, on account, for sixteen hundred and fifty dollars; and that his property has been attached, and that unless he be and appear at the next term of the Circuit Court, to be holden in the city of Santa Fe, on the fourth Monday of June next, and plead to the action aforesaid, within two days of the commencement of the Court Judgment will be rendered against him, and his property sold to satisfy the same, and it is further ordered that a copy of this order, be published in some newspaper printed in the Territory, for four weeks successively, the last insertion to be at least two weeks before the next term of this Court. A true copy of the order

Angney & Oxley, Plaintiff. Attest:
n22—4t M. GIDDINGS, *Clerk*

2000 DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS, Antonio Lopez, a boy between 7 and 8 years of age, was captured and carried off a short time ago, by a band of Camanches, whose chief is called Antonio, and his hunting ground or residence, is in the neighborhood of San Antonio de Bexar. The said Antonio was captive in his youth and probably speaks Spanish. Any person who will recover the boy (Lopez.) and place him in a respectable family, secure from the Indians, (on producing unquestionable proof of the fact.) will receive the above reward on delivering him to the subscriber at the Mint in Chihuahua JOHN POTTS.

Jan 29—4t. [St Louis Republican copy.]

Joseph Nangle.

OFFERS for sale to the army and inhabitants of Santa Fe generally the assortment of Groceries in the city. The grocery store at present in the House opposite to sentinel No 6 wilt be removed in the course of the ensuing week to the Store on the plaza now occupied by Messrs, Beck & Bro. No. 2, on the south east corner of the Plaza. The Dry Goods Store No. 1, on the south east corner of the Plaza will be found to contain an assortment of goods and clothing not offered in Santa Fe. Among the articles necessary to soldiers are shirts, drawers, socks, stocks, caps, hats, cassinet pantaloons and roundabouts, buckskin clothing, &c. all of which are offered for sale at regular Santa Fe prices, for cash.

Jan. 8-1822